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革新开放以来越南外交政策与实践研究

A Study On Vietnamese Foreign Policies and Diplomatic
Practices Since Evolution and Opening-up

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摘要

越南地处中南半岛东部，居于东南亚心脏地带，是连接印度洋和太平洋的交通枢纽，地理位置十分重要，历来是世界大国争夺的焦点，冷战时期东西方两个阵营更是在此进行过激烈争夺。因此，越南的外交政策始终受到各种国际因素的影响和制约。

1975 年，越南实现国家统一，但是由于受历史的局限性和冷战的影响，对内采取脱离生产力发展水平的僵化的经济发展模式，制约了生产力的发展，最终导致严重的经济危机；对外采取向苏联“一边倒”的外交政策，奉行地区霸权主义，侵柬反华，遭到国际社会的孤立和制裁，使自己在国际上陷入孤立的困境之中。20 世纪 80 年代后，国际政治经济形势发生了巨大变化。首先，各社会主义国家为了摆脱困境先后开始改革。苏东各国在改革过程中偏离了社会主义方向，放弃了原则，最终导致社会主义制度垮台和共产党政权瓦解，致使世界社会主义运动跌入低谷。而同是社会主义国家的中国在改革过程中，结合本国实际，走出了一条正确道路，取得了巨大的发展成就。其次，世界经济全球化和区域一体化发展进程加快，科学技术和信息化迅猛发展，世界分工越来越细，使得各国之间依赖程度日益加重。再次，冷战结束后，世界由两极对峙格局向一超多强进而向多极化新格局转变。在此背景下，为配合国内革新开放，越南开始进行外交政策的调整，最终日臻成熟且独具特色。

本文以革新开放以来越南外交政策和外交实践的演变为研究对象，力图以越共党的全国代表大会的任期为时间段对其进行系统的阐述和分析，总结出越南外交路线和外交政策的发展规律和创新，预测越南的外交走向，以便我国今后在与越南交往时，扬长避短，及时应对，正确解决两国间出现的问题。同时越中两国同属社会主义国家，面对西方国家的和平演变时，便于彼此协调和配合，以达到共同目的和取得良好效果。

本论文在论述过程中，主要涉及五个方面的内容。一、为了提高研究的理论高度，对地缘政治理论、均势理论和经济外交理论的起源、涵义、研究对象、特点和规律等进行阐述，便于在分析越南外交政策与实践演变时，能够理论联系实

践，找到演变的规律。二、分析影响越南外交政策的主客观因素，以便我们在研究越南外交时掌握发展变化的因果关系。从民族意识、民族文化、政治制度、领导人的世界观、特殊的地缘政治环境和国际国内背景等视角，分析了越南外交的立场、观点和所要达到的目标。三、回顾越南自国家统一至革新开放前“一边倒”外交政策的形成过程并进行了原因分析；外交实践上的亲苏、反华和侵柬所造成的外交处境。四、论述了从“六大”到“十大”越南外交政策的演变和外交实践的发展。经过“六大”提出，“七大”完成，“八大”成熟，“九大”定型，“十大”深化，最终形成了“独立自主，开放的，全方位、多样化”的成熟外交政策。在具体的外交实践上，首先，取得了柬埔寨问题的政治解决和越中关系的正常化，并加入东盟。其次，在加入东盟完成了向国际社会融入第一步的基础上，越美建交及发展，越俄两国经过后冷战初期的沉寂之后，从军事同盟关系演变为新型的外交关系，越南与邻国之间的领土和领海纠纷得到了初步解决。再次，在解决好与大国关系和边界争端之后，向纵深发展，积极参与各国际组织的多边活动，参与各种全球性问题的处理，积极主动融入国际社会，提高了越南的国际地位。五、总结了自革新以来越南外交政策的特点，进入新世纪后越南外交面临的挑战和困难以及对越南外交的展望。

越南采取灵活务实的外交手法，多种方式综合运用，如大国平衡外交、经济外交和地缘政治外交等手段。在与中、美、俄三个大国发展关系的同时，越南积极扩大平衡外交的范围，先后与日本、印度建立战略伙伴关系，以达到与各方的平衡交往，从而谋取本国的政治、经济和安全利益。

关键词：革新开放；越南；外交政策；演变与实践

Abstract

Vietnam, located in the east of Indo-China and the heartland of Southeast Asia, is the transportation junction between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Its geographical position is very important, and Vietnam is always a place world powers contend for. Especially in the Cold War era, the Western fold and the Eastern fold fiercely contended for it. Therefore, its foreign policies are always affected and restricted by various factors.

In 1975 Vietnam was unified, but it was affected by its historical limitations and the Cold War. At home it adopted the rigid economic development model that did not match its productivity, and abroad it adopted the "leaning to the Soviet Union" foreign policies and pursued regional hegemonism, invading Cambodia and fighting against China, so international community made it isolated and also imposed sanctions on it and it got trapped in isolated dilemma. Since 1980s great changes have taken place to the international political and economic situations. Firstly, the socialist countries began reforms one after another in order to get out of the dilemma. Soviet eastern countries deviated from the socialist path and abandoned socialist principles, finally leading to the collapse of socialism and the disintegration of the Communist Party power, and the world socialist movement falling into the low valley. But China, also a socialist nation, based on her own realities, finds a right path for herself, and has made enormous achievements. Secondly, with the increasing development of world economic globalization and regional integration, scientific technology and informatization develop rapidly, the world is more specialized, and nations depends on each other more and more. Thirdly, after the Cold War, the world saw a structure of one superpower and several great powers, and then a complicated multipolar structure. These replaced the bipolar structure between U. S. and Soviet Union before the war. On the basis of this background, Vietnam began to adjust the foreign policies to match new reforms and opening-up policy at home, and finally its foreign policies are more mature gradually and are quite characteristic.

This paper focuses its attention on the evolution of Vietnamese foreign policies and diplomatic practices, strives to elaborate and analyze systematically Vietnam Communist Party according to the term of office of the National People's Congress of Vietnam, summarizes its development laws and the evolution in the foreign policies, and predicts its foreign trend, so that we China can develop the strong points and avoid the weak points to face and deal with the problems between two nations in a proper way in time. Also, China and Vietnam, both socialist nations, while facing the peaceful evolution from the western nations, can coordinate and cooperate to achieve common aims and effective effects.

This paper is mainly divided into five parts. The first part deals with the origins, meanings, objects of study, characteristics, laws and so on related to geopolitic theory and balance of power theory and economic diplomacy theory, so that we can combine theories into practice and finds the laws of the evolution when we study the evolution of Vietnamese foreign policy and practice. The second part analyzes the subjective and objective factors in Vietnamese foreign policies, so that we can master the cause-and-effect relationship of the development when we study Vietnamese foreign policy. This part analyzes the standpoint, the viewpoint, and the aims to be achieved in Vietnamese foreign policies from the perspectives of national consciousness, national culture, political systems, world view of the leaders, special geopolitical conditions, the background situations both at home and abroad, and so on. The third part looks back on the formation and analyzes the reasons from the unification to the "leaning to one side" foreign policy before the evolution and opening-up in Vietnam, and also on the diplomatic situation because of being close to Soviet Union, fighting against China and invading Cambodia. The fourth part deals with the foreign policy evolution and the foreign practice development from the Sixth Congress to the Sixteenth Congress. They were put forward in the Sixth Congress, improved in the Seventh Congress, made maturity in the Eighth Congress, took shape in the Ninth Congress, and deepened in the Tenth Congress. Finally the developed foreign policy----independent, opening up, all-around, diversified-----was formed. In the specific foreign practice, Vietnam first solved the Cambodian issue in a political way, resumed diplomatic relations with China,

and joined ASEAN. Then, on the basis of joining ASEAN and completing the first step on the way to being integrated into international community, Vietnam and the US established diplomatic relations with each other and improved their relations. Vietnam and Russia, once military allies, established new relations after the silent Cold War. Vietnam and its neighbouring countries solved the territory and marginal sea disputes preliminarily. Thirdly, after boundary disputes were solved the development in Vietnam has deepened. It takes an active part in multilateral diplomatic activities, helps to deal with some global issues, takes a positive attitude to be integrated into international community, and enhances its international status. The fifth part summarizes the characteristics in the foreign policy since the evolution, the new challenges for Vietnam since the new century, and the outlook for Vietnamese diplomacy.

Vietnam adopts a flexible and practical foreign policy in various methods, such as power balance diplomacy, economic diplomacy, and geopolitic diplomacy, etc. When developing the relations with China and the US, Vietnam tries to increase the regions of power balance diplomacy in an active way, establishes the strategic partnership, first with Japan, and then with India, and has achieved balanced interests in politics, economy and safety.

Key Words: reform and opening-up, Vietnam, foreign policy, evolution and practice

目 录

绪 论	1
一、选题依据与研究意义	1
二、学术回顾	3
三、基本构想与论文框架	7
四、研究方法 with 理论依据	9
五、资料来源 with 有关概念	9
第一章 相关理论问题	11
第一节 均势理论	11
第二节 经济外交理论	21
第三节 地缘政治学理论	30
第二章 影响越南外交决策的因素	40
第一节 意识形态对越南外交的影响	40
第二节 地缘政治因素对越南外交的影响	51
第三节 国内外环境对越南外交的影响	59
第三章 1975~1986 外交政策与实践回顾	71
第一节 “一边倒”外交政策的形成	71
第二节 越中关系的恶化	80
第三节 1975~1986 年的越苏关系	90
第四节 1975~1986 年越南与老柬关系的变化	103
第四章 1986~1996 调整时期的外交政策与实践	118
第一节 1986~1996 年党代会与外交思想和外交政策的演变	118
第二节 柬埔寨问题的解决	124
第三节 越中关系的恢复与发展	133
第四节 1986~1995 年越南与东盟关系的发展	145

第五章	1996~2006 成熟和定型时期的外交政策与实践	159
第一节	1996~2006 年党代会与外交思想和外交政策的演变	159
第二节	越美外交的建立与发展	166
第三节	越南与俄罗斯外交关系的恢复与发展	185
第四节	越南与邻国的领土争端问题	202
第六章	2006~2010 外交政策与实践	219
第一节	越共“十大”外交思想和外交政策的演变	219
第二节	参与多边关系, 融入国际社会	228
第三节	越南与其他国家的关系	239
第七章	越南外交的特点、挑战与展望	255
第一节	革新开放以来越南外交政策与实践的特点	255
第二节	越南外交面临的挑战	265
第三节	越南外交展望	275
结束语		284
参考文献		290
后 记		319

Contents

Introduction	1
I Basis and Significance of Dissertation	1
II Academic Review	3
III Basic Proposition and Dissertation Framework	7
IV Research Methods and Theoretical Basis	9
V Data Sources and Relevant Concept	9
Chapter One Relevant Theories	11
Section 1 Power Balance Theories	11
Section 2 Economic Diplomacy Theories	21
Section 3 Geopolitics Theories	30
Chapter Two Factors Affecting Vietnamese Foreign Policies	40
Section 1 Ideology Factors	40
Section 2 Geopolitical Factors	51
Section 3 Domestic and Abroad Circumstances Factors	59
Chapter Three Vietnamese Foreign Policies and Diplomatic Practices from 1975 to 1986	71
Section 1 The Formation of "Leaning to One Side" Foreign Policies	71
Section 2 The Worsening Relationship between Vietnam and China	80
Section 3 The Relationship between Vietnam and Soviet Union from 1975 to 1986	90
Section 4 The Relationship Changes between Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia from 1975 to 1986	103
Chapter Four Vietnamese Foreign Policies and Diplomatic Practices from 1986 to 1996	118

Section 1 The Vietcong Congress from 1986 to 1996 and the Changes of Diplomatic Thoughts and Diplomatic Practice	118
Section 2 The Settlement of the Cambodian Issue	124
Section 3 The Recovery and Development between Vietnam and China	133
Section 4 The Relationship Development between Vietnam and ASEAN from 1986 to 1995	145
Chapter Five Vietnamese mature and formation Foreign Policies and Diplomatic Practices from 1996 to 2006	159
Section 1 The Vietcong Congress from 1996 to 2006 and the Changes of Diplomatic Thoughts and Diplomatic Practices	159
Section 2 The establishment and development of the Vietnam-US diplomatic Relationship	166
Section 3 The Recovery and Development between Vietnam and Russia	185
Section 4 The Territory Disputes between Vietnam and its Neighbouring Countries	202
Chapter Six Vietnamese Foreign Policies and Diplomatic Practices from 2006 to 2010	219
Section 1 Diplomatic Thoughts and Diplomatic Practices during the Tenth Vietcong Congress	219
Section 2 Taking Part in Multilateral Relations and Being Integrated into International Community	227
Section 3 The Relationship between Vietnam and Other Countries	239
Chapter Seven Vietnamese Foreign Policies Characteristics ,Challenges and Outlook	255
Section 1 Characteristics of Vietnamese Foreign Policies and Diplomatic Practices Since Evolution and Opening-up	255
Section 2 Challenges for Vietnamese Foreign Policies	265
Section 3 Vietnamese Foreign Policies Outlook	275

Conclusion	284
Bibliography	289
Postscript	318

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Degree papers are in the "[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)". Full texts are available in the following ways:

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